

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
HOSPITAL SCHOOL

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1922

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



BOSTON
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
32 DERNE STREET



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PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT
APPROVED BY THE
COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

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STANDARD

1. The first of the two main divisions of the work is the history of the country from the first settlement to the present time. This is followed by a description of the country, its climate, its soil, its minerals, its agriculture, its commerce, its population, its government, its laws, its customs, its manners, its religion, its literature, its art, its science, its industry, its progress, its future, and its present state.

OFFICERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

TRUSTEES.

EDWARD H. BRADFORD, M.D., <i>Chairman</i>	BOSTON.
LEONARD W. ROSS, <i>Secretary</i>	TAUNTON.
ALFRED S. PINKERTON ¹	WORCESTER.
WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD	BROOKLINE.
WALTER C. BAYLIES	TAUNTON.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JOHN E. FISH, M.D.	<i>Superintendent and Treasurer.</i>
ORA G. DANIELS, M.D.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
LYSANDER S. KEMP, M.D.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
C. GLENN BARBER, M.D.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
MARY W. WENTWORTH	<i>Clerk.</i>
MARGARET MACDONALD	<i>Head Nurse.</i>
ALEXSANDRAENA RUDLAND	<i>Supervising Nurse.</i>
CORA E. RICHARDSON	<i>Head Teacher.</i>
ETHELYN TOWNSEND	<i>Dietitian.</i>
LILLIAN S. SWIMM	<i>Matron.</i>
WILLIAM H. COFFIN	<i>Engineer.</i>
JESS BLACK	<i>Farmer.</i>

¹ Deceased.

THE HISTORY OF

THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM 1630 TO 1800

By JOHN H. COLEMAN, Esq., of the City of Boston.

THE HISTORY OF

THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM 1630 TO 1800. BY JOHN H. COLEMAN, ESQ., OF THE CITY OF BOSTON. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. I. BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY J. B. ALLEN, 1800.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School beg leave to present the following report:—

The continued excellence of the work of the institution is shown by the accompanying report of the superintendent, which needs little additional comment.

The trustees take pleasure in reporting the satisfactory completion, well within the amount appropriated for the purpose, of an infirmary for the hospital care of sick minor wards, a detailed description of which is contained in the report of the superintendent.

It will be remembered that it was planned to organize a department for the care of approximately 300 sick State minor wards to be placed on the grounds of the school, and that an appropriation of money was given the trustees of the school for 100 beds. Now that the infirmary has been completed for the sick minor wards most urgently in need of hospital care, provision should be made for the care of such children during the completion of their convalescence when they are not properly classifiable as bed patients. Plans have been prepared for two 30-bed cottages for convalescent boys and girls, and it is recommended that an appropriation be made for their construction of hollow tile and brick at an estimated cost of \$65,000. The building which has heretofore been occupied as a nurses' home and infirmary for the crippled children of the school can now be advantageously given over to the exclusive use of the nurses of both the hospital and school divisions by remodeling the first story. It is recommended that \$10,000 be appropriated for this purpose.

The laundry facilities and the heat, light and power plant of the school, as well as the accommodations for the additional

nurses, are taxed to their capacity in meeting the demands of the sick minor wards and should be enlarged to give an adequate margin of safety. Another boiler, 50 horse power engine and generator should be installed to meet the immediate needs of the institution. It is recommended that the boiler house be enlarged so that three boilers can be added eventually to the three now in use, that one boiler be installed right away, and that the present laundry be enlarged at the least expense by extending an ironing room over the present engine and generator room, and that additional laundry machinery be purchased, as itemized in the report of the superintendent, at an estimated cost of \$44,335.

It is to be hoped that the needed funds will be provided, as it is especially desirous that the work of the school should not be hampered by the additional burden of the care of the sick, which of necessity differs from the special work for the crippled children, for which the institution was originally organized, and which has been so successfully conducted that the results have received the highest praise.

Since the Blue Hill Street Railway has been discontinued automobiles have become a practical necessity for several of the institution officers and employees, and the transportation facilities of the school have been greatly taxed by the demands made by the sick minor wards. The garage should be enlarged to accommodate at least six additional motor cars.

Additional shed room for farm implements is another urgent need since the old barn, which has been converted into a cottage for men employees, is no longer available for that purpose. It is estimated that the garage can be enlarged and a shed for farm implements erected at a cost of \$5,000, for which an appropriation is hereby recommended.

In the opinion of the trustees the demands made upon the institution by the sick children at the new infirmary cannot be met, except for a brief period of a few months, unless legislative provision is made for the increased accommodation for nurses and greater heating and laundry facilities. The trustees have refrained from referring to the additional need for funds for the advancement of the education of the crippled children of the school department, not from a lack of the appreciation of

these needs, but realizing the necessity of securing what is absolutely necessary to meet existing demands. They wish to call especial attention to the need of better school equipment to facilitate the admirable educational work carried on at the school. A suitable school building is needed, as the possibility of educating crippled children has been found to be much greater than was at first supposed when the school was designed.

There is also, as the superintendent shows in his report, a need for added provision for more than grammar grade instruction for a few promising graduates of the school, and the trustees suggest that this matter be referred for consideration to the Department of Public Welfare.

The trustees also desire to call attention to the delay in the collection of a number of accounts due for the board of cases which involve questions of settlement and liability. Inability to obtain collection, through the law department, of several accounts which have remained open for a number of years has resulted in a considerable decrease in the income of the school and a corresponding increase in the net per capita cost to the Commonwealth.

The members of the Board of Trustees desire to express their appreciation of the severe loss to the board, as well as to the Commonwealth, sustained by the death of the Hon. Alfred S. Pinkerton. The school owes immeasurably to Mr. Pinkerton's devoted interest and his able and intelligent advice. He was invariably ready to give to the consideration of the institution prompt attention through investigation and sound judgment. This in the early organization of the school was of the greatest service and helped to give to the institution breadth and efficiency in the character and scope of its work.

The superintendent's and treasurer's reports are hereunto annexed and made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD H. BRADFORD.
LEONARD W. ROSS.
WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD.
WALTER C. BAYLIES.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School.

The fifteenth annual record of the proceedings of the school for the period ending Nov. 30, 1922, marks a new era in the usefulness of the institution, for the first step in the expansion program has now been taken by the completion of the Bradford Infirmary. While the new infirmary is intended primarily for sick minor wards to be received for hospital treatment only, it will for administrative reasons be available for children in the school department who are in need of hospital care. In this way a duplication of work may be avoided and the dual purpose of the institution effectively maintained without separating the cost of such items as heat, light, water, products of the farm and other expenses which can most economically serve both hospital and school departments.

In practically doubling the capacity of the institution within a brief period of five years there is some danger that administration may not be able to keep pace with the growth, for the problems are numerous and varied. The present organization for 300 crippled and deformed children must be changed in many respects if the problems of caring for 300 additional sick and convalescent children are to be successfully met.

Changes in the office, kitchen, telephone and transportation service are already under way, and attention is called to more important immediate needs requiring legislative action in the appropriation recommendations for another year.

Statistics for the year show that there were

ADMITTED

108 children, — 53 boys and 55 girls. Four children — 3 girls and 1 boy — were returned from visit, and 2 — 1 boy and 1 girl — were nominally returned for discharge. There were on Dec. 1, 1921, 283 children, — 155 boys and 128 girls, — making the total number under treatment during the year 395. Of this number, 35 State minor wards entered for hospital treat-

ment only. The maximum number at any one time was 304 on November 21, 22 and 23, the minimum 190 on Dec. 27, 1921, and the daily average 269.94. In comparing the admission age of nine years, six months and seven days with that of the last few years, it is found that it remains low. For this reason the importance of vocational training as a part of the school curriculum must be given a less important place than was originally anticipated and emphasis must be made more than ever upon the fundamentals of character building.

This may be regarded as a hopeful sign, for it indicates that the general public is coming to realize more and more the benefits which a crippled child may gain by associating with other children who are also handicapped possibly to a greater degree than himself. A crippled child who is of necessity confined to his home and who finds himself unable to compete with normal children of his own age often has a tendency, which is only natural, to become discouraged, to exaggerate his disability and to regard it as something against which it is useless to contend. But the same child, liberated from the necessarily restricted environment of his home and placed in a community of boys and girls who are all handicapped to some extent, discovers possibilities in himself of which he was not aware, and as a result of these discoveries and of a growing spirit of self-confidence he comes to regard his own disability as little more than an inconvenience to be overcome. When this stage in the character formation of the child has been reached, and he has come to feel a growing vital interest in his surroundings and to realize that he can play just as important a part as any one else in the economic and social world, the matter of vocational training is a comparatively simple thing. With a growing tendency of the public to train and educate the crippled child so that later on he will find a useful place for himself in the community, we may feel that the problem of the adult cripple in the future will be greatly minimized. As the admission age continues low so also do the

DISABILITIES ON ADMISSION

bear practically the same proportionate relationship to each other as for the past ten years. Exclusive of the patients admitted for hospital treatment, only about 50 per cent may

be regarded as temporarily crippled. Of those permanently crippled, by far the largest number were cases of infantile paralysis, while cases of congenital and acquired disabilities were comparatively rare, as in past years.

School Department.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Amputation of arm and leg	—	1	1
Amputation of leg	—	1	1
Congenital dislocation of hip	1	—	1
Deformity of face, forearms and hands from burns	1	—	1
Flat feet	1	—	1
Infantile paralysis	11	7	18
Osteochondroma	—	1	1
Osteomyelitis	2	2	4
Progressive muscular dystrophy	1	—	1
Rachitic deformity	3	6	9
Rachitic deformity and osteomyelitis	1	—	1
Round shoulders	—	1	1
Scoliosis	2	1	3
Spastic paralysis	3	5	8
Spina bifida paralysis	1	—	1
Tuberculous disease of hip	7	3	10
Tuberculous disease of knee	2	3	5
Tuberculous disease of spine	2	2	4
Undiagnosed	2	3	5
	40	36	76

Hospital Department.

Contusion of scalp	1	—	1
Eczema, chronic	—	2	2
Gonorrhœa	—	2	2
Hemorrhoids and abdominal sinus	—	1	1
Hypertrophied tonsils and adenoids	1	3	4
Hypertrophied tonsils, adenoids and enuresis	—	1	1
Hypertrophied tonsils and adenoids and abscessed submaxillary gland	—	1	1
Impacted molar	—	1	1
Infectious diarrhœa	—	1	1
Psoriasis	1	—	1
Scabies	10	7	17
	13	19	32

The increasingly large number of children who make weekend and holiday

VISITS

materially lowers the daily average; and when no charge is made for the board of children who are absent overnight, the per capita cost is proportionately higher, as expenditures are not essentially lowered by such visits. The cost of maintenance for personal services or for heat and light, for example, is unaffected by the temporary absence of children, while the small saving in food is more than offset by the increase in the cost of clerical work and complicated bookkeeping. While home visits should under favorable circumstances be encouraged, it would seem desirable to make no deductions in the charges for board for children who are recorded as absent for less than one week. There were 418 home visits made during the year, representing 4,933 days' absence. Four children were absent on visit at the close of the year, the number remaining being 295.

Exclusive of 4 children who died, 94 were

DISCHARGED, —

58 boys and 36 girls. Nine acute cases entered for hospital treatment and after a few days were discharged recovered; 17 were either taken against advice or for various reasons failed to return from visits; 2 were discharged to leave the State; 6 left to become self-supporting; 1 was capable of partial self-support; 2 were so badly crippled that they were destined to a life of complete dependency; 1, too young for classification, came through a misunderstanding of the admission age and was allowed to remain overnight; 21 were discharged as mentally unpromising for special care and training with a view to future self-support, and 35 either recovered or were sufficiently improved to continue their education in schools for normal children. Of this latter number, probably not more than one will enter the same school, as widely separated parts of the State were represented.

The most prolific source of the popular impression that a lame child is ineligible to attend a public school, as being essentially different from other boys and girls, is unquestionably the child himself. But when he has come to himself and gained the power of making the most of all his faculties and

of seeing his relations to others in the true light, his parents and school associates are inclined to the same opinion. It is then frequently not a difficult matter to arrange for a bright though crippled child to gain admission to and maintain a creditable standard in a public school or place of employment in competition with those physically stronger. The parents of one promising graduate of the class of 1922 changed their residence to live near a high school. Another not easily discouraged, after learning the pleasures of success in this school, induced the school authorities of her home town to change the route of a school bus line in order that she might have transportation to the high school.

By similar methods a graduate of the class of 1916, although badly crippled by infantile paralysis, has just completed a very successful first year in college. After eliminating those who may very properly be assimilated by the public schools and the ones who are mentally unpromising for education beyond the grammar school grades, it is found that there are comparatively few, not more than 6 or 8 of our graduates each year, for whom special advanced training should be provided. The number appears to be fairly constant from year to year, and it would now seem advisable to make some provision for these most deserving few in the five years' expansion program now under consideration. It is probable that the number would increase somewhat as soon as opportunity was afforded to justify a small cottage unit and a special classroom in the school building, needs for which have been mentioned in previous reports.

The average age on discharge was twelve years eleven months and seven days. The

NATIVITY

table shows very little change over that of preceding years. One hundred and three patients, or 95+ per cent, were born in Massachusetts; 12, or 10+ per cent, were born in other parts of the United States; while only 3, or 2+ per cent, were foreign born. Forty-one fathers and 43 mothers were American born against 56 fathers and 54 mothers who were foreign born. The birthplace of 2 patients, 11 fathers and 11 mothers was unknown.

THE SCHOOL

has gradually been developed along lines which experience has found to be most practical to meet the educational needs of both temporary and permanent cripples. As a general rule, classroom work in the grades comparable to that of a public day school is required of all, while vocational training is placed upon an elective apprenticeship basis. The attitude of the entire teaching staff is summarized by the head teacher, who has for several years been devoted to the training of our children: —

When a child is admitted, doctors, nurses and teachers study his case from every point of view. If his disability is temporary, he is placed without loss of time in a class where he is enabled to keep well abreast of a child of his own age in a public school. If he is permanently crippled, an entirely different problem is presented. Here is a child who must, if possible, be developed into a self-respecting, self-supporting useful citizen. Moreover he must be led to glory in the process; to realize the dignity of useful labor, the nobility of a life of service compared with one of dependence on another's bounty. A careful inventory of each child's assets and liabilities, both mental and physical, is taken. If one power is impaired, another must be raised to the highest possible degree of efficiency in order to offset the handicap. A crippled child is not likely to be strong or self-reliant if he lives at home where anxious parents anticipate his every wish, precluding all necessity for effort on his part. Place him in a school for cripples where he sees many other children who in spite of their disabilities are happily engaged in tasks and sports, and life suddenly holds out to him wonderful and alluring possibilities. He partially forgets his own troubles in watching the achievements of his mates and feels a mighty desire to "go and do likewise." He soon finds the work to which he is best adapted, and another priceless human life has been lifted from the depths and started on the road to success. In addition to the regular grade work our pupils have an exceptional opportunity for vocational training. Not from dry textbooks are the subjects taught, but the child voluntarily working side by side with the wage earner thus gains more practical knowledge than could be obtained in any other way. He notes the relations between employer and employee; he sees the havoc wrought by a simple careless mistake; he learns the value of neatness, promptness and honest, faithful service, and he finds this experience of inestimable value when he goes out to face the world. It will be seen that the most important step in the education of the cripple is to surround him with influences that will rouse in him a consciousness of his own latent powers and stimulate in him a determination to improve those powers. Mere book learning is of small importance compared with the necessity

of developing in the child a firm moral fiber that will withstand the world's buffets and scorns and enable him to win the battle of life in spite of, even possibly because of, handicaps. . . .

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

Each holiday has been appropriately observed, Christmas and the few days preceding being perhaps the most festive time of the year. The giving spirit was unusually large this year, and many toys, games, books and dolls were received from church organizations, girls' clubs and hosts of individual friends of the school.

A custom comparatively new in our social life, namely, that of giving birthday parties every month for children whose birthdays come during that month, has been most popular. In June and again in December two splendid concerts were given by members of the music classes, who showed evidence of their fine training. In both of these concerts over 200 children participated, some of the older ones taking part in instrumental as well as in vocal selections. Frequently during the year the children and employees have gathered in the assembly hall to enjoy moving pictures, which are selected with a view to the pleasure of both.

Special mention must be made of the splendid entertainment given in November by the Norwood Lodge of Elks. The children were delighted with the dialect songs, the sleight of hand performance and other most interesting features of the evening. As a final surprise each child in the institution was presented with a gayly colored paper cap, a box of candy and a toy. The memory of that most happy evening is one of the pleasantest of the whole year. The rapid growth of the

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

has made it practically impossible to entertain the graduates of the school on graduation day, and so a special day is set aside for alumni day. Over 100 relatively prosperous alumni returned for the annual dinner on July 1. In the afternoon for the entertainment of the visitors the school's baseball team played a return game with the grammar school nine of a neighboring town. Motion pictures were taken of some of the

most interesting plays and the alumni were also photographed as they marched in to dinner. The Alumni Association is one of the happiest features of the institution, and the enthusiasm with which so many graduates return every year is a source of great satisfaction to all concerned. The 1922 class contributed 20 more to the Alumni Association.

Contracts were let for the new hospital building as referred to in last year's report and the building was completed for occupancy on October 16. In the presence of many distinguished State officials the building was dedicated by His Excellency Governor Channing H. Cox as the

BRADFORD INFIRMARY.

It is a two-story building and finished basement, built of fireproof construction throughout, excepting the roofs, which are of wood frame with fireproofing protection. The foundation walls are of concrete furred with terra cotta and plastered. Above the foundations the exterior walls are of hard terra-cotta hollow block faced with brick and stone trimmings. The inside finishing is of hard plaster applied directly on the terra cotta. The floors are framed with steel beams and Lally column construction, as in steel frame buildings, and the partitions, which are all of hollow tile, are not used as supporting members. The bays between beams are filled with metal lumber joists covered with high rib steel mesh. All the floors are formed with a light concrete slab. The finished floors of terrazzo linoleum or rubber are applied directly to the concrete. The staircases are made of concrete finished with terrazzo, and there are big sanitary mopboards throughout of the same material. The only finished woodwork is the shelving, and the trimmings around doors and windows. All the ceilings are formed on sloping lines made of wire lath and hard plaster, sloping upwards for ventilation to a central opening or monitor fitted with windows which are operated by hand from the floor with the common wheel and shaft. The particular feature of this building is the monitor ventilation which insures a perfect circulation of the out-of-doors air in all rooms without ducts, fans or mechanical contrivances. The power for the infirmary originates at the central plant about 700 feet

distant, connecting through to the infirmary basement by a subway which carries steam mains, electric and telephone lines. The water supply is not in the tunnel. Above the subway is a granolithic walk and pergola. Aside from the operating rooms, dispensary, X-ray and dental rooms, kitchen, laboratories, etc., there are eight small wards and enough single rooms to accommodate comfortably 100 bed patients. Although built at an astonishingly low cost the infirmary has every necessary appointment, and its most carefully considered architectural proportions make it a very marked success and model for hospital planning.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It now becomes necessary to provide accommodations for additional nurses and employees for these 100 infirmary patients. This emergency can doubtless best be met by remodeling the first floor of the old infirmary at an estimated cost of \$10,000. It is unfortunate that an appropriation is not immediately available for this purpose and that the institution must suffer the temporary embarrassment of forcing nurses to occupy one of the wards at the new infirmary.

The power plant and laundry originally designed for the educational group of 300 children and the necessary officials and employees are entirely inadequate for present demands made upon them by the new infirmary.

The changes which I would recommend in this respect to render possible the fulfillment of your obligation — practically to double the capacity of the institution within the next five years — may be itemized as follows: enlarging present building for boilers and extending laundry forward over pump room and north over engine room, \$30,000; new generator, \$835; panel board, \$150, and setting up of same, \$250; new engine, \$1,200, and setting up of same, \$350; one additional boiler and setting up of same, \$4,500; additional laundry machinery, \$1,500; hydraulic elevator, \$2,000; recirculating hot-water system, pumps and tank, \$1,050; architects' fees, \$2,500; total, \$44,335.

Two cottages for convalescent minor wards should be erected right away to render possible the separation of very sick

children from ones who are able to be up and dressed a portion of the time and are nearly well enough to be discharged. Buildings similar to the 30-bed cottages now occupied by the orthopedic school children would be entirely satisfactory from an administrative point of view. They were erected, furnished and equipped in the years 1914 and 1915 at approximately \$12,000 each. It is questionable, however, whether it is not false economy to put up more buildings of wood; and if fire-proof construction is to be decided upon, the cost of two cottages may be conservatively estimated at \$65,000.

There should be \$5,000 appropriated to build a shed for farm implements and to enlarge the garage. The former is made necessary by the conversion of the old barn into a cottage for men employees, and the latter became a necessity when the Blue Hill Street Railway was discontinued and motor cars became our only practical means of transportation. Demands upon the institution automobiles have just about doubled for the transportation of patients to and from the Bradford Infirmary.

IMPROVEMENTS

of numerous kinds have kept our resident mechanics busy and have called for some more resident day labor. The south side of the west dormitory roof was shingled and the same improvement to the east dormitory was well under way at the close of the year.

The stone wall along the Randolph Street front was extended a distance of 386 feet to the road leading to the coal yard. This most substantial piece of work was done at a minimum cost by the employment of a local mason to lay the stones, which one of our older boys delivered from the newly acquired land by ox team. It was impossible to complete the granolithic walk along Randolph Street, for which provision was made in the 1922 maintenance appropriation, owing to the limited sidewalk appropriation made by the town of Canton, which was to share half the expense. Our balance was returned as expected and is included in the estimates for next year.

INCOME

for the year amounted to \$44,751.08 as compared with \$47,532.15, the income for last year. This decrease in income is due to our inability to collect for the board of 10 patients from 5 cities in which the Department of Public Welfare claimed settlement, but in which the local authorities either deny settlement or liability, or both. These bills, some of which have been accumulating since 1913, have been placed in the hands of the Attorney-General for collection.

A few weeks' delay in the opening of the Bradford Infirmary made it possible to return to the State Treasurer an unexpended balance of \$13,099.03 from our 1922 maintenance appropriation.

MAINTENANCE

expenditures for the year amounted to \$143,452.22, which, when divided by 269.94, the daily average number of patients, gives a weekly per capita cost of \$10.219. After deducting the income for the year it is found that the net weekly per capita cost to the State was \$7.031.

FARM

operations for the year have been conducted with an average of 8 employees, including 2 herdsmen and 1 poultry man. While an effort is made to divide the time of men and teams between farm and other institution work in accordance with the required system of farm accounting, it should be borne in mind that except for purposes of comparison no very satisfactory results can be obtained in any computation which fails to reveal the inestimable value of having farm hands and teams available for the numberless institution emergencies which make heavy demands upon such labor and without which, readily available, neither the welfare of the patients nor the institution property could be reasonably safeguarded. Furthermore it would be quite impossible to procure temporary nonresident labor for many unforeseen demands made upon the farm crew, such as fighting forest fires, cleaning paths and

roofs of snow, hauling freight when local transportation service breaks down, the removal of rubbish, excavation for a leak in water main or sewer pipe, etc. It is evident, therefore, that a minimum number of farm men and teams are indispensable whether the farm *per se* shows either a profit or a loss.

Computed upon the prescribed basis, milk was produced at a cost of 6.7 cents per quart.

The only increase which has been made to our dairy herd has been by raising our own promising heifer calves, and the institution is fortunate in having a clean herd entirely free from any suspicion of tuberculous or other infection.

The executive

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

have rendered most praiseworthy service, oftentimes in circumstances of unusual stress. I wish to record my grateful appreciation of the long-time service of Miss Mary W. Wentworth, whose clerkship from the establishment of the institution in December, 1907, to her retirement on Nov. 30, 1922, indicates a most conscientious and efficient record.

Miss Elizabeth A. Fernald felt obliged to leave the service as housekeeper on account of illness in her family, and Miss Ethelyn Townsend was appointed as her temporary successor.

Miss Alice MacAdam, who for many years occupied an important position in the ward service, resigned as supervising nurse in September to take up private work.

Dr. C. G. Barber, a graduate of Ohio State University, who rendered most acceptable assistance to us last year during a temporary absence from the Boston Children's Hospital, was appointed to the medical staff on July 1. Dr. Barber is giving professional service of high order at the Bradford Infirmary, and Dr. Daniels and Dr. Kemp always in a spirit of helpfulness administer to the welfare of the children in the orthopedic group, with whose needs they are familiar by long experience.

I cannot well bring this report to a close without expressing in some way the feeling of personal sorrow at the loss of that member of your Board, the late Hon. Alfred S. Pinkerton, who for so many years was one of the most loyal friends of the

institution. His keen judgment, his remarkable knowledge of legal technicalities, his whole-hearted affectionate sympathy with the ideals of the school were a source of constant help and inspiration.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FISH,
Superintendent.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Crippled and deformed children of the Commonwealth, between the ages of five and fifteen, who are mentally competent to attend the public schools, are eligible for admission.

Feeble-minded and epileptic children will not be received.

Payment for the board of private patients must be made in advance, unless sufficient surety therefor is given.

The institution is located on Randolph Street in the town of Canton, about 2 miles from Canton and Canton Junction stations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Automobile bus connects with at least two trains daily at Canton Junction station.

Post-office address: Canton, Mass.

Applications for admission should be made to the superintendent.

Nativity and Parentage of Children admitted.

BIRTHPLACE.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Massachusetts	91	27	32
Other New England States	7	7	6
Other States	5	7	5
Total native	103	41	43
Other countries:			
Austria	—	2	3
Azores	—	—	1
Barbadoes	—	1	1
Canada	—	5	3
Cuba	1	1	—
England	—	3	4
France	—	1	—
Greece	—	2	1
Holland	—	1	—
Ireland	—	7	10
Italy	2	20	18
Newfoundland	—	1	1

Nativity and Parentage of Children admitted — Concluded.

BIRTHPLACE.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Poland	—	4	6
Portugal	—	1	1
Russia	—	5	2
Spain	—	—	1
Syria	—	2	2
Total foreign	3	56	54
Unknown	2	11	11
Totals	108	108	108

VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1922.

REAL ESTATE.

Land, 165.72 acres	\$27,742 25
Administration building with added wing and extension, two dormitories and power house	174,069 89
Equipment for heat, light and power	7,058 47
Infirmary	23,849 77
Bradford Infirmary	179,022 00
Industrial building	12,478 10
Assembly hall	29,812 91
Domestic science cottage	6,133 68
Boys' cottage	12,559 08
Girls' cottage	11,655 50
Employees' cottage	6,140 46
Barn	5,995 01
Cow barn with silos	3,250 88
Milk house	761 38
Henhouses	893 14
Garage	1,954 01
Piggery	3,005 05
Ice house	904 19
Paint shop	150 00
Fairbanks scales	745 31
Granolithic walks	4,690 92
Water system	8,597 46
Filter beds	1,295 00
Telephone wires	391 62
Wall	749 21
	<u>\$523,905 29</u>

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Travel, transportation and office expenses	\$982 13
Food	4,684 63
Clothing and materials	8,449 58
Furnishings and household supplies	47,660 72
Medical and general care	8,285 20
Heat, light and power	5,373 75
Farm	17,874 65
Garage, stable and grounds	6,345 05
Repairs, ordinary	5,897 17
	<u>\$105,552 88</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1922:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1921	\$16,479 34
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Receipts.

<i>Income.</i>	
Board of inmates	\$44,021 59
Personal services:	
Labor of employees	26 45
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	54 58
Sales	265 79
Miscellaneous	382 67
	44,751 08

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations	138,446 05
Special appropriations	139,059 08
	\$338,735 55

Total

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth	\$44,858 10
Maintenance appropriations	138,406 04
Special appropriations	151,060 52
Balance Nov. 30, 1922:	
In bank	\$4,350 52
In office	60 37
	4,410 89
Total	\$338,735 55

MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$1 25
Appropriation, current year	156,550 00
	\$156,551 25
Total	\$156,551 25
Expenses (as analyzed below)	143,452 22
	\$13,099 03
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$13,099 03

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services	\$73,080 79
Religious instruction	1,550 00
Travel, transportation and office expenses	1,847 09
Food	19,922 26
Clothing and materials	2,907 06
Furnishings and household supplies	5,061 04
Medical and general care	3,282 26
Heat, light and power	14,308 84
Farm	11,248 93
Garage, stable and grounds	3,565 86
Repairs, ordinary	4,373 36
Repairs and renewals	2,304 73
Total expenses for maintenance	\$143,452 22

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1921	\$96,287 58
Appropriations for current year	50,000 00
Total	\$146,287 58
Expended during the year (see statement below)	139,712 14
Balance Nov. 30, 1922, carried to next year	\$6,575 44

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Ex- pended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Purchase of land	Chapter 225, Acts of 1920.	\$15,000 00	\$525 00	\$13,042 25	\$1,957 75
Buildings for State minor wards.	Chapter 629, Acts of 1920; chapter 502, Acts of 1921.	150,000 00 50,000 00	139,187 14	195,382 31	4,617 69
		\$215,000 00			
			\$139,712 14	\$208,424 56	\$6,575 44

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand	\$4,410 89
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):	
Account of maintenance	\$7,393 67
Account of special appropriations	195 44
	7,589 11
	\$12,000 00
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1922, schedule	7,375 25
Special appropriation	653 06
	\$20,028 31

Liabilities.

Outstanding schedules of current year:	
Schedule of November bills	\$19,375 25
Special appropriation	653 06
	\$20,028 31

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 269.94.

Total cost for maintenance, \$143,452.22.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.219.

Receipt from sales, \$265.79.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0189.

All other institution receipts, \$44,485.29.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$3.169.

Net weekly per capita, \$7.031.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FISH,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.



